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current of water, or perhaps to the action of waves beating upon the shore of a lake. The latter seems the more probable hypothesis.

Family SUIDÆ.

*DINOCHÆRUS HOLLANDI*¹ gen. et sp. nov.

This new genus and species was recently exhumed in the Agate Springs Fossil Quarry by T. F. Olcott, a member of the Carnegie Museum field party in this region. The type consists of the greater portion of the skeleton of, perhaps, one of the most striking animals found thus far in this quarry. The animal is closely related to the genus *Elotherium* found in the Oligocene formation. The dentition is apparently somewhat more specialized than in the latter genus. There is only a faint trace of the cingulum on the inferior premolars. This cingulum terminates on the posterior base of the tooth, forming a rather heavy basal heel. There is no cingulum on the inferior molars. The dentition on the whole is characteristically similar to that of *Elotherium*, as is also the general contour of the skull. The limbs are elongated, and the general structure of the skeleton recalls that of the Oligocene genus. This similarity is of much interest when the changes which have taken place since the Oligocenè time in the Oreodontidæ and the Camelidæ are considered. The gigantic size of this Loup Fork species (the length of the cranium alone being about 90 cm.), together with the fact that the remains are found in a much later geological horizon than that in which *Elotherium* has been found, is thought by the writer to be of sufficient importance, pending a more thorough study of the type, to provisionally separate the two forms generically.

When the material is cleared up a final study of the osteology of the specimen will be made and a detailed description will appear in the publications of the Carnegie Museum.

O. A. PETERSON.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM,
July 31, 1905.

¹ The specific name is given in honor of Dr. W. J. Holland, the Director and Acting Curator of Paleontology in the Carnegie Museum.

QUOTATIONS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FURTHER investigation has brought to light in the Department of Agriculture additional transactions that have excited some criticism. The grand jury at Washington is still at work upon the offenses of Assistant Statistician Holmes. Chief Statistician John Hyde, who resigned and at once sailed for Europe, has been asked by Secretary Wilson to come back. He replies that he will return without delay. He is wanted as a witness before the grand jury. After a long conference with the President last week Attorney-General Moody said that the Federal criminal statutes were so antiquated that they did not meet existing conditions. Congress will be asked to make them broader and more stringent. President Jordan, of the Southern Cotton Association, demands the removal of the secretary, asserting that he is incompetent. The secretary, in whom Mr. Roosevelt has confidence, says it would be cowardly for him to resign while his department is under fire. Investigation is being made as to the connection of several prominent officers of the geological survey, as directors and stockholders, with a journal devoted to mining. It is asserted that much information obtained at the expense of the government has been published by them in that journal long before the appearance of it in the official reports, which, it is said, have been unwarrantably delayed. It is asserted in similar charges against the Fish Bureau that much information has been published in magazines by officers, with illustrations, prepared by the government, which have appeared in the official reports several months later. Dr. D. E. Salmon, the well-known head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is criticized by some because of his association with the contractor who supplies labels (invented by himself) for use in the inspection of meat. It appears that Dr. Salmon assisted this man some years ago and was his partner for six years in a small printing business. At Dr. Salmon's suggestion he invented the label, but Dr. Salmon withdrew from the partnership very soon after the inventor obtained his first contract, in 1901, and has

since had no financial interest in the business. The inventor has been quite successful. Many millions of the labels are used by the government. At present he is at the head of a business capitalized at \$500,000. Having elicited these facts, Secretary Wilson was inclined to discontinue the investigation of this case, but at the direction of the President further inquiries are to be made. It appears that Dr. Moore (who recently resigned) could have made himself rich by a commercial use of his discovery of a bacterial culture for the inoculation of soil. He took out patents, but gave the free use of the discovery to the people of the United States. Some say that he could have become a millionaire by the sale of it here and abroad. His resignation was due to public criticism of his conditional negotiations, terminated some time ago, with a company engaged in the manufacture of the bacterial culture which he invented. The Weather Bureau has been attacked by persons who asserted that \$60,000 was spent in erecting in the mountains of Virginia buildings which served as a kind of summer resort for the officers. Investigation, so far as it has proceeded, indicates that there was no just warrant for such a charge. Independent slaughterers and beef packers have complained that they suffered in competition with the trust because they could obtain no government inspection of their products. Dr. Salmon's answer to this is that the export trade, which is controlled by the trust, must be subjected to inspection; that the appropriations are not sufficient to provide for the inspection of meats for domestic consumption, and that the house committee on agriculture has warned the department not to extend its inspection to the concerns engaged exclusively in the domestic trade.—*The Independent*.

THE PROPOSED ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND HARVARD UNIVERSITY.¹

THE corporation naturally reserved to itself the right to pass upon the financial aspects of the proposed arrangement. For giving a de-

cision on this point the members are fitted by training and occupation, as a recital of the positions held by them would show. Since, however, they are almost all unfamiliar with educational problems, and since they regarded the alliance with Harvard as fundamentally an educational measure, as the testimony just quoted plainly shows, they very properly referred this 'proposed agreement' to their own body of educational experts, the faculty, and to those other parties in interest, the alumni, who, while not expert in matters of education, are, nevertheless, familiar with the institute system of education, and by their professional experience have given it the only conclusive test.

Upon receiving this invitation of the corporation, the faculty, who, at the request of the president, had studiously refrained from taking any earlier action upon the question, seriously discussed and considered the problem, upon its educational side, in a protracted series of meetings, and presented their collective opinion (there being but seven dissenting voices, including that of the president, in a membership of sixty-five) in a temperate and reasoned report. The executive committee of the alumni association, also made every exertion to have both sides of the question presented fully and fairly to the alumni, which body deliberately expressed itself as opposed to the proposed agreement. In view of the corporation's subsequent vote and the failure of that body to attempt to conciliate the opposing views by suggesting any modification of the proposed agreement or even by stating its reasons for disagreeing with those views, the alumni may properly inquire why they should have been encouraged to believe their opinion to be really wanted. The faculty may well ask why they should have been put to so much trouble if their judgment, as experienced teachers, upon a question declared to be fundamentally educational, was, after all, to receive so little respect. The faculty had every moral right, they had every right in equity, not only to be heard, but to be heeded. Moreover, if, as the president declares, 'the fame of the institute rests upon the work and reputation of the alumni,' those alumni should cer-

¹ Concluding part of an editorial in *The Technology Review*.